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C.I.A. DIRECTOR GIVEN WIDE BUDGET POWER IN CARTER PROPOSAL

Turner Would Control Funds of All
U.S. Intelligence Agencies
in Major Reorganization

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — President Carter has decided to give Adm. Stansfield Turner more authority than any other Director of Central Intelligence in history by granting him explicit control over the entire national intelligence budget including that of the Defense Department's National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office.

This is the President's central decision in the overall reorganization of the intelligence community, which has been under discussion at top levels of the Carter Administration since early spring.

Admiral Turner, meanwhile, told a Senate hearing today that under a project that was most active between 1953 and 1963, the C.I.A. secretly supported research into human behavior control at 80 institutions.

Calling such tests on human beings "abhorrent," Admiral Turner said he had given Senate investigators the names of the institutions and the researchers. Newly discovered documents do not contain the names of the subjects, he said, but they do include "leads" that might enable investigators to find them. [Page 36]

The basic elements of the reorganization plan for the intelligence community were learned from senior Administration officials. These officials contended that Admiral Turner would not become "an intelligence czar," as other agencies had feared, because the other agencies would have the right to appeal to a Cabinet-level committee if they disagreed with his policy decisions.

The President's major objective, an authoritative source said, was to centralize managerial control over the sprawling intelligence community, with the fundamental direction of the intelligence effort coming from the President and his National Security Council. "It's an upgrading for Turner," said one official, "but he's not Crown King."

Of symbolic importance, an Administration source said, the President had decided not to give Admiral Turner the new title of di

gence, which he had sought. Nonetheless, officials conceded that with his new authority, the admiral would have more organizational power than any of his predecessors since Rear Adm. Roscoe Hillekoetter became the first head of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947.

Budget Procedure

Until now, the budgets of the National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office have been under the control of the Secretary of Defense and then subject to review by a subcommittee of the National Security Council headed by the Director of Central Intelligence.

The National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office, which produce highly sensitive and extremely valuable satellite and electronics intelligence, account for nearly three-fourths of the estimated \$5 billion that the United States spends on intelligence.

Admiral Turner's efforts to gain full and explicit control over their budgets has been strenuously opposed by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, who reportedly argued in Administration councils against overcentralization of decision-making powers in the intelligence community.

Vice President Mondale and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, fashioned a compromise whereby Admiral Turner would control the intelligence community's budget but the Secretary of Defense would retain operational control of N.S.A. and N.R.O., as well as the Defense Intelligence Agency. Their plan also proposed that if an agency wanted to contest Admiral Turner's budget decisions, it could take the issue to an interagency Cabinet-level committee of the National Security Council.

Power to Hire Denied

The President was reported to have accepted these recommendations. Moreover, officials said, Mr. Carter rejected Admiral Turner's plea that he be given line authority, or the power to hire and dismiss the top officials of the N.S.A. and N.R.O. Mr. Carter was said to have left such authority with Secretary Brown.

Another key issue hotly debated in the last two months involved the authority for "tasking" the intelligence community, or setting its objectives. Admiral Turner had proposed that his intelligence community staff be given that function under his supervision, but the Defense Department and other agencies objected.

The ultimate compromise approved by President Carter, high officials said, was to turn over that function to a special interagency "tasking" committee, headed by the Director of Central Intelligence. This solution, one official said, would give Admiral Turner the leading role and more authority, but decisions would still

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